

DEATH FOUND IN QUACK AID FOR HEADACHE

Federal Bulletin Quoted
to Show Poison Lurks
in Powders.

DRUG HABITS DUE TO USE OF "CURES"

Staggering Figures of
Fatalities Brought Out
in Inquiry.

The great danger in using the majority of patent medicines is that they lead to drug habits, it is not actual poisoning and death. This newspaper has received several letters concerning friends or relatives of the writers who became "drug fiends" through using insidious nostrums; some of these letters will be published later. But if any one is doubtful regarding the danger attendant upon the use—without a physician's supervision—of any of the headache powders that contain acetaminophen, acetphenetidin or aspirin, he need not ask any physician, who can tell him of numerous cases of poisoning, deaths and drug victims that these headache powders have made.

Headache powders that do not contain any one of the above three drugs contain, for the most part, some other coal tar derivative, which is also a heart depressant and capable of causing death.

Effect of Headache Powders.

For ten to twenty-five cents one may purchase enough poison in the ordinary headache powder sold at any drug store in New York City to kill a man or woman.

Here are some headache powders purchased by the writer which contain either acetaminophen or acetphenetidin, habit-forming, poisonous, heart-depressing drugs:

Bromo-Seltzer.

Orangeine.

Kohler-Antidote for headache and neuralgia.

Antikamnia Tablets.

Dr. James' Brand "Miniature" Headache Powders.

Sho.

Concerning acetaminophen and acetphenetidin, Bulletin No. 126 of the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, says:

"It has been said that in its beneficial effects on the system and in the difficulty which is experienced in giving up the use of these drugs (acetaminophen and acetphenetidin) in many instances the habit ranks as an evil with the opium habit."

Investigation by The Tribune has revealed that women for the most part are addicted to the use of these drugs.

The advertisements accompanying most headache powders are designed particularly to appeal to women. That is the reason why women are more addicted to the use of these drugs than men.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley Quoted.

First, take up antikamnia, concerning which Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, former chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture, said:

"It (antikamnia) cures nothing; it merely depresses the heart action and opens the sufficed."

The antikamnia chemical company, St. Louis, used to claim that antikamnia was safe, that it was not a depressant, and that it was not habit-forming. Those statements no longer appear in their literature or advertisements, so far as The Tribune could learn. But the antikamnia people do not warn the users of their tablets that antikamnia, taken without a physician's knowledge, is dangerous, that antikamnia depresses the heart, and that antikamnia may produce a habit.

Now, if there is any one addicted to the use of antikamnia, that person, if he or she values health, will at once stop taking this mixture, which contains the same amount of the mixture of acetaminophen and acetphenetidin as each box of antikamnia as true), a deadly, habit-forming heart depressant.

In the Department of Agriculture Bulletin referred to, and which is entitled, "The Harmful Effects of Acetaminophen and Phenacetin (acetphenetidin)," which was written by Dr. F. E. Kebler, chief of the division of drugs, with the collaboration of Dr. H. Morgan and Philip Rupp, assistant chemists under the direction of Dr. Wiley, numerous cases of deaths from acetaminophen and scores of cases of temporary violent convulsions and hysterical seizures followed and continued until phenacetin was secured for her. Pulse, 170 and very weak. Respiration, spasmodic. Pupils widely dilated, pallor, cold perspiration. She had vomited a dozen convulsions and vomited freely, "fore beginning the habit she was a healthy, buoyant country girl." Examination made after the attack above described showed severe anemia, complexion had, circulation weak, pulse 124, restlessness.

Continued on page 3, column 5

WILSON PRAISES EDISON

Writes, Admiring Inventor's
Courage After Big Fire.

West Orange, N. J., Dec. 15.—Among the hundreds of letters he has received since the fire at his big factories none was more appreciated by Thomas A. Edison than one which arrived today from President Wilson. This letter, dated from the White House yesterday, is as follows:

My Dear Mr. Edison:
I cannot deny myself the pleasure of sending you a line to say how greatly I admire your action in the matter of your business after the loss of your plant. It is very fine, not only in itself, but shows a degree of courage and of public spirit which excites my most earnest admiration.

Cordially and sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

Mr. Edison wrote a warm acknowledgment of it to the Chief Executive.

Among the visitors at the ruins today was Prince Kampongeth, brother of the King of Siam, with his wife and aid, Captain Styon.

H. N. MACCRACKEN NEW VASSAR HEAD

Second Son of Ex-Chancellor of
N. Y. U. To Be College
President.

Dr. Henry M. MacCracken, emeritus chancellor of New York University, had another college president-elect added to his family yesterday. Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, his son, who has been professor of English at Smith College since February, will be the next president of Vassar, succeeding Dr. James M. Taylor, who resigned.

The announcement was made last evening, after a meeting of the Vassar board of trustees, at the office of Charles M. Pratt, 26 Broadway. Dr. MacCracken is only thirty-four years old, and is a brother of John H. MacCracken, who is president-elect of Lafayette College. He was graduated from New York University in 1900, and for three years was instructor in English at the Protestant College, at Beirut, Syria.

He returned from the east and devoted his time to writing and researching, up to 1907, when he went to the Sheffield Scientific School as instructor in English. A year later he was made an assistant professor. He remained there until he went to Smith.

Dr. MacCracken received an M. A. degree from New York University in 1904, and from Harvard the next year. Harvard also gave him the degree of Ph. D. in 1907, and he was John Harvard Fellow in 1907-08. He has published "John Lydgate's Serpent of Division," "The Minor Poems of John Lydgate," "The College Chaucer," several textbooks in English, and, in collaboration, "An Introduction to Shakespeare." He is a member of the Modern Language Association, the American Dialect Society, the Elizabethan Club, Phi Beta Kappa and the Psi Upsilon fraternity. He is married and has two children.

Dr. MacCracken's record of a college presidency at thirty-four, however, is bettered by that of his brother, soon to be head of Lafayette, and president of Westminster College, in Missouri, in 1890, at the age of twenty-four. A third son of ex-Chancellor MacCracken, George S., met his death in a motor boat on Long Island Sound during a storm a year ago last August.

FIRE ROUTS 11 FAMILIES

Many Flee Into Cold Streets
—Women Rescued.

Fire shortly after 1 o'clock this morning drove eleven families into the cold from the five-story apartment house at 114 West 84th st. Patrolmen Rooney and Kennedy made three trips through the smoke and flame filled stairways to rescue the tenants. Several elderly women were rescued.

The blaze was discovered by Peter Lynn, a private watchman, who was passing.

Within a short time after the apparatus arrived flames had made their way to the roof. A Mrs. Connor and her child were saved from the third floor, nearly suffocated. William Child and his two daughters were carried down ladders from the fifth floor.

LAWYER KILLED BY "BURGLAR" IN FIGHT

Atlanta Bank Discloses Odd
Note Dealings Before News
of Killing Gets Out.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)
Atlanta, Dec. 15.—Charles B. Reynolds, prominent lawyer, leader in the Methodist Church and lecturer in the Atlanta Law School, met his death at his home, on Prince de Leon place, this morning in a fight with a supposed burglar.

Before the news of the killing was on the streets Judge John Candler, former Supreme Court justice, and E. V. Carter, an attorney, were notified that they were on Reynolds's note for \$5,000 given to the national bank and due, but unpaid, yesterday. Both Mr. Candler and Mr. Carter informed officials that the signatures were spurious.

Later both men were informed by another bank that they were given as indorsers on another note. Mr. Reynolds had owned \$7,000, had paid \$5,000 on it and renewed the other \$2,000. Again the signatures were declared false.

Mrs. Reynolds says she was awakened by a slight noise in the hall early this morning, and she told Mr. Reynolds, who got his revolver and started an investigation. Soon she heard a pistol shot, followed by four others, then the sound of a body falling and a door slamming. When members of the family reached the scene they found Mr. Reynolds dead with a bullet wound over his heart.

Try a cup of hot Kaffee HAG at Riker & Hegeman's—209 Broadway.—Adv.

BLISS TO FIRE UNLESS SHOTS AT NACO STOP

Report of Ultimatum to
Mexicans Follows Cab-
inet Meeting.

BRYAN VAINLY TRIES TO DELAY DECISION

Three More Regiments
and Three Batteries
Sent to Border.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Dec. 15.—Unless the indiscriminate firing of shots across the border line at Naco, Ariz., by Mexican soldiers is stopped within a very short time United States troops will open fire on the Mexicans with machine guns and drive them from their present position to places further from the border. This course was decided on at the Cabinet meeting to-day.

Following this decision, Secretary of War Garrison announced that the 11th, 18th and 22d regiments of infantry had been ordered from Texas City to Naco, under command of General Thomas F. Davis, together with Batteries A, B and C of the 5th Field Artillery, now at Fort Sill, Okla. Each battery will take four machine guns and ten days' supplies, and will, it is expected, arrive at Naco some time to-morrow.

Secretary Garrison supplemented this announcement with the following statement:

"In view of conditions on the border, as he sees them, General Bliss has requested that additional infantry and artillery be sent him."

"In compliance with this request, the troops are being dispatched to and placed under his command. These reinforcements are being requested and sent as a matter of precaution."

Thirteen troops of cavalry and three batteries of field artillery are already at Naco under the command of General Bliss. Secretary Garrison said to-night that the troops would await orders.

The change of policy on the part of the administration was the result of a vigorous discussion at the Cabinet meeting this morning, in which, it is said, more than one member expressed the opinion that it was time the "wait-and-see" policy was dropped and more forceful action taken to stop the shooting of citizens in Naco. Secretary Bryan, it is said, vigorously opposed any drastic action and expressed the belief that the firing across the border could be stopped in a less warlike way.

It was reported that an ultimatum had been sent to General Hill, the Carranza commander, and to General Maytorena, the Gutierrez commander, ordering them to cease firing or withdraw, but that he expected a messenger late to-night with messages from headquarters.

A late report is that Maytorena has agreed to stop fighting and withdraw his troops from the border. The report is not confirmed by General Bliss.

Guadalupe, the second largest city in Mexico, has been captured by Villa's troops, according to reports given to-day by the Villa consular agent here. A strong column of Carranza troops is moving to attack Torreón, the dominant position of Central Mexico, defended by 1,000 Villa troops. They returned hurriedly to Torreón to-day.

WHOLESALE EXECUTIONS

Between 100 and 150 Ex-
Officials Die in Mexico City.

Washington, Dec. 15.—Between 100 and 150 Mexicans, many of them once prominent officials, have been secretly executed in Mexico City within the last few days, according to an official report which reached the United States government to-day from one of its agents there.

Just who ordered the executions has not been disclosed, nor are any of the names of those put to death known.

BORN AN ORPHAN, CHILD IS IN WANT

Not Even Money to Bury Widow
Who Died Before Baby

Came.

Some one was wanted to adopt little Miss Mager, the baby who was born by a Cæsarian operation three minutes after her mother's death, in the Beth David Hospital, Monday night.

The grandfather, Henry Prince, of 229 East 99th st., decided to take the child to his home, but fears that he will be unable to provide the proper care for the baby because of his own large family and limited means. The mother, Sadie Mager, was a widow, who had lived with her father since the death of her husband, two months ago.

He was sitting in the lodging house the other night talking with companions. He complained bitterly of the cold.

"I can go without the oats," he said, "but this cold has got my goat. I've done my bit, and I'd rather go back to jail than stick it out any longer."

The police refused to say much last night, but it is known that somebody tipped them off that Smith was here. Some think Smith did it himself by helping a pal to get a reward. Yesterday afternoon Detectives Dalton and Rafter went to the Owl and found Smith in the smoking and lounging room.

Habitues of the place said last night

MUST PRAY FOR COURT

Thief Escapes Jail on Promise
of Christmas Prayers.

On his promise that he would pray for the justices every day during the Christmas holidays and would never steal again, John Anderson, sixty-two years old, who sells papers outside Grand Central Station, was released on a suspended sentence yesterday in Special Sessions, Justice McInerney. Zeller and Forster were about to send Anderson to the workhouse for stealing a pair of gloves, when he went down on his knees.

"I swear I won't steal again," he declared fervently. "Let me go and I'll wish you all a Merry Christmas. I'll pray for you, too."

The last clinched it. "Merry Christmas!" the man shouted back as he left the courtroom.

RELIGION IN SCHOOL URGED BY FINLEY

Send 'Friars Into Schools,'
He Tells Bishop Hayes
at Dinner.

Speaking before 250 citizens of the city and state who gathered last night at a testimonial dinner of esteem for the Right Rev. Patrick J. Hayes, Bishop Auxiliary of New York, at the Waldorf-Astoria, Dr. John H. Finley, State Education Commissioner and president of the State University, expressed a desire for religious instruction in the public schools.

After paying an eloquent tribute to the guest of honor, Dr. Finley said that he was a professional mendicant—otherwise a college president. He said, however, that he always begged for himself—never for others. On the present occasion, he said he was going to beg three favors from Bishop Hayes.

The first favor, the speaker said, was the assistance of the guest of the evening in promoting a true American system of education—so that every child in the state should receive a proper knowledge of American ideals, laws and institutions. The second request was for the aid of the Bishop in bringing to a termination secular disputes over educational matters.

The third request, however, was the most striking, when Dr. Finley gracefully invited the Bishop to "send his friars into our schools" to impart religious instruction to children in the faith of their parents. Dr. Finley made it clear that he approved of spiritual as well as materialistic education, and said that every child should be given an opportunity for religious instruction in the faith in which he had been born.

Later Judge Julius M. Mayer, of the Federal Court, spoke of the materialistic tendencies now current under the guise of "efficiency" in the administration of public charities. The speaker said that he felt that at the forthcoming Constitutional Convention an effort would be made to divert the present assistance of private and sectarian charities from public funds.

Rabbi Joseph Silverman, after praising the liberal spirit and tolerance of views always displayed by Bishop Hayes, alluded to the present European conflict.

Governor Martin H. Glynn praised the citizenship and true Americanism of the guest of honor, and asserted that as a Roman Catholic he took especial pride in the fact that the priests of the Church never hesitated to condemn their lives in plague ridden tenements or wherever they might be called upon to go.

Controller William A. Prendergast also paid a tribute to the guest of honor, as did Judge Alton B. Parker, who acted as toastmaster.

Among those present were Cardinal Farley, Jacob H. Schiff, Charles D. Hilles, Thomas Mott Osborne, Edward C. Blum, John Hays Hammond, Herman Ridder, Adolph Levinsky, Frank Moss, Mr. Mitchell, Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port; Edward M. Groat, George M. Curtis, Jr., Thomas M. Mulry, Morgan O'Brien, Justices Lake D. Stapleton, Thomas H. Kelly, Victor Downing, William J. Carr and William I. Spiegelberg.

GIVES UP LIBERTY FOR LIFE AS BITTER COLD BEATS HIM

Smith, Escaped Lifer from Ohio, "Can Do Without the
Eats," but Joyfully Goes Back to Cell When "Ten
Above Zero" Grips His Half-Starved Frame.

Leon Smith, forty-seven years old, being without any birthright to sell being without any birthright to sell for a mess of pottage, even of the Boverly variety, has given away his freedom for the rest of his life rather than endure New York's cold and hunger any longer. He will go back to the Columbus, Ohio, to serve out the remainder of his term, from which he escaped last July, the rest of a life sentence for murder.

For weeks Smith has tramped around the streets looking for work. During the fall he got odd jobs enough to buy food, and when he had no money for a bed he slept out. Most of the time he had lived at the Owl Lodging House, on the Bowery. When the cold weather set in he began to lose his courage.

He was sitting in the lodging house the other night talking with companions. He complained bitterly of the cold.

"I can go without the oats," he said, "but this cold has got my goat. I've done my bit, and I'd rather go back to jail than stick it out any longer."

The police refused to say much last night, but it is known that somebody tipped them off that Smith was here. Some think Smith did it himself by helping a pal to get a reward. Yesterday afternoon Detectives Dalton and Rafter went to the Owl and found Smith in the smoking and lounging room.

Habitues of the place said last night

ADULTS ONLY SUBMARINE WAS FIT FOR DUTY

Commander Stirling Testi-
fies Battery Troubles
Cause Difficulty.

MAKES PLEA FOR BETTER TENDERS

Committee to Decide To-
day About Asking Roose-
velt for His Views.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Dec. 15.—The House Committee on Naval Affairs heard from Commander Yates Stirling to-day a detailed explanation of how the submarine flotilla attached to the Atlantic fleet was reduced to one effective submarine torpedo boat when summoned to the maneuvers off the Virginia Capes last month.

The commander of the flotilla related also how the Navy Department had handicapped its effectiveness through failure to arrange for proper tenders. The division of submarines stationed at the Atlantic entrance to the Panama Canal had for its tender a vessel without motive power, which was moved about by a tugboat. And finally he aroused merriment in the committee when he explained that the tender of the submarine division attached to the New York Navy Yard was temporarily a box car.

Commander Stirling began his testimony with a statement as to the strength and components of the Atlantic flotilla. He said:

"There are eighteen submarines attached to the Atlantic fleet, one of which is just now out of commission. Of the seventeen, five are at the Canal Zone. There are four submarines at the Norfolk Navy Yard. At New York are nine submarines, of which two are commissioned but in reserve, and the G-3, which is out of commission, being practically rebuilt."

Confirms The Tribune.

Commander Stirling was asked by Representative Roberts as to the statement printed in The Tribune and confirmed on the witness stand by Rear Admiral Fiske, commander in chief of the Atlantic fleet, that this autumn, when an attempt was made to have submarine maneuvers, with Hampton Roads, Va., as the base of operations, there was only one vessel in the flotilla capable of performing the proper maneuvers of the practice. He gave his answer in the form of a catalogue of the reasons for the shortage. He said:

"When the commander in chief ordered the flotilla to Hampton Roads for maneuvers the situation was this: 'Of the flotilla attached to the Atlantic fleet there were twelve boats available. Five of the seven commissioned boats were at Panama, so, of course, they were out of consideration, and properly."

"Two of the submarines had new and inexperienced officers and no torpedoes. That eliminated two more, leaving six boats. Two of the remaining ten had been ordered to undergo repairs."

"They were perfectly capable of getting to the Roads, but it was deemed better to let the repairs proceed, so that left eight of the remaining eight de-veloped salt water in her batteries, which, of course, precluded her running submerged, and she was sent to be repaired. That left seven."

Not Long Enough with Flotilla.

"G-4, the newest boat of the flotilla, had only been in commission a few weeks, joining the flotilla only about ten days before the order to proceed to Hampton Roads, and so needed practice at submerged running in safer waters than those where the maneuvers were to be held, and I sent her, with the destroyer MacDonough, to Long Beach, where she had the necessary shallow waters for such tests. That left six."

"Two of these are of the 'G' class, and have been in reserve undergoing alterations. They were not in shape to be repaired. That left seven."

Continued on page 3, column 5

FRESH ATTACK ON ZEPPELINS RUMORED

(By Wireless via London, N. Y.)

Berne (via London), Dec. 14.—A great deal of cannonading has been heard again on the Swiss shore of Lake Constance, proceeding from Friedrichshafen, where searchlights also are very busy.

It is supposed that another attack on the Zeppelin sheds has taken place, but nothing certain can be ascertained.

A man, who said he was "Jimmy" Never-you-mind-a-thereafter, said at the Owl last night that he was sure Smith gave himself up by having a friend tip off the police that he was in town.

"Smithy" was up against it and lost his nerve," he said. "I've did my bit, too, but I don't know's I blame Smithy for what he done. Lots of the boys go back. You don't know what this cold is—it's hell!"

"Naw, don't you think the bulls done any job there. Smithy give up. He lost his nerve."

Habitues of the place said last night

KAISER PRAYS FOR COUNTRY

Berlin, Dec. 15.—An official statement given out to-day contains copies of telegrams exchanged between Emperor William and Johannes Kaempf, president of the Reichstag, regarding the naval battle off the Falkland Islands.

In answer to the telegram of President Kaempf regarding the German loss in this battle, in which Herr Kaempf said that the nation was one with the Emperor in grief at the loss and with pride at the heroic deaths resulting from the fight, the Emperor replied:

"May the heavy sacrifices we have been forced to make in this battle for our existence be borne by all and used with a single aim that, supported by an unshaken hope in God, our Lord, from whose gracious hand we humbly receive fortune, misfortune, joy and sorrow, will turn this most difficult hour into a blessing for the Fatherland."

NO HURRY ABOUT SHIPS FOR CANAL

More Explanation Why
They Are Needed Want-
ed from Goethals.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Dec. 15.—While the impression prevails here that some time in the near future Colonel Goethals's request for two destroyers to enforce the neutrality of the Canal Zone will be complied with, the indications to-night were that no vessels would actually be ordered to Panama until further explanation of why they are needed is received from the Governor of the Canal Zone.

The subject was discussed at the Cabinet meeting to-day, and it was virtually decided to send the ships, but no date was set.

That the situation is a serious one became known to-night, when the Navy Department gave out the information that the radio operator in the Canal Zone had sent word that he had dismantled the radio apparatus of a British collier at Balboa for communication with British cruisers on the west coast.

Despite this information, the administration was proceeding in a leisurely way to comply with Colonel Goethals's request. There were no explanations for this attitude except the statement from a high official that the situation was not one of emergency, and, therefore, no necessity for hurrying things existed.

If Colonel Goethals sends word that the neutrality violations concerned the use of radio only, then it will be up to the Navy Department to take action, as the supervision and enforcement of the radio regulations are exclusively with the Navy Department.

If, on the other hand, Colonel Goethals sends word that there have been other than radio violations, then it will be for the War Department to act, the Canal Zone being in the jurisdiction of the War Department.

Then, if it should be found that diplomatic action was required, Mr. Bryan's department will be called upon. Just what will happen if all these departments are mixed up in the middle no one will prognosticate.

So far as Colonel Goethals is concerned, the situation is something like this:

On August 5 President Wilson issued stringent neutrality rules for the Canal Zone. Colonel Goethals reported on Saturday that these rules were being violated, and he asked for two destroyers to enforce them. The administration wanted more details from Colonel Goethals, and he sent them. But still more details were wanted, and Colonel Goethals was asked for some more.

The purpose of getting the details is to find out in which particular department the alleged neutrality violations have to be dealt with. The following statement declaring that the Navy Department intends to do its "bit" was given out by the department to-night:

"Whatever is necessary to be done to carry out the executive order with reference to radio communication will be done. A telegram from the radio operator at the Canal Zone received yesterday afternoon shows that he is on the job. He says: 'For communication with British cruisers on west coast I have dismantled radio of one British collier at Balboa, Canal Zone.'"

Destroyers or other ships will be sent at any moment to the Canal Zone when needed to prevent use of the radio or any unneutral act by ships of any belligerent nation."

Following is the text of the Russian official report:

"In the Miava region our action continues and the success gained by our troops has been maintained."

"On the left bank of the Vistula large forces of the enemy are concentrating. In the area adjacent to the river, near Flow, the presence of several new bodies of the enemy which have just reached our front has been disclosed."

"Since the morning of December 14 there has been fierce fighting between the Vistula and the left bank of the Bzura, and both sides have been alternately on the offensive and defensive. Our troops, however, have been able to make some progress."

"The fighting in the other regions along the whole stretch of the front has been less intense. A marked weakening of the enemy between Czenstochowa and Cracow is reported, and in that region the Germans are completing their movements by railway toward the passes of the Carpathians."

"In Western Galicia the battle is developing."

Austria Claims Success.

The claims of Austrian advances in Galicia are set forth in the following official statement from the Austrian War Office:

"Our offensive in Western Galicia has compelled the enemy to retreat and caused his front in South Poland to waver. Our troops, advancing indefatigably from the south, yesterday reached Jaslo and Rajbrod. In this advance and in the last battle we took 31,000 Russian prisoners."

"To-day news is at hand that the enemy is retiring along the entire front of Rajbrod, Niepolowice, Wolbrom, Nowo Radomsko and Piotrkow. The heaviest part of this fresh attack is directed against the German right wing, the object being to turn the flank in such a manner that its right will rest on Bruges and its centre on Courtrai. At present the Germans hold the line from Nieupoit to Dixmude and

ALLIES BEGIN GREAT ADVANCE, TO DRIVE ENEMY FROM BELGIUM

Campaign Plan Changed, Generals Joffre
and French Hurl Mighty Force at
Kaiser's Western Army.

TO PUSH OFFENSIVE TILL SPRING

Germans by Then May Be Forced Across Own
Frontier—May Fall Back on Second Line
in Three Weeks, Say Experts.

The Allies have begun their great advance, intending to drive the Germans out of Belgium. Changing their campaign plans, General Joffre and Field Marshal French are now pressing the attack which they had intended to delay until spring. The reason for the change is believed to be the Allies' numerical superiority, together with the fact that Earl Kitchen-er's troops are much better seasoned now than had been anticipated.

In three weeks' time, according to the Allies' reckoning, the German may be driven back to their second line. By spring they may be forced across their own border, unless they should withdraw considerable forces from their eastern front.

The French claim distinct gains at various points from Flanders to Alsace. There has again been violent fighting in the neighborhood of Ypres, and also in the vicinity of Nieupoit. The French War Office admits that German infantry has secured a foothold at Steinback (Alsace).

The Germans have concentrated reinforcements on the south bank of the Vistula north of Lowicz and have begun another fierce battle for a path to Warsaw. Berlin admits that the German army north of the Vistula was compelled to retreat.